The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,519.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance.... Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

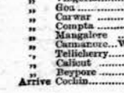
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Page—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on the 25th April 1870, at noon.

	April 1870		May.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Colombo	2
,, Carwar	27	,, Galle	3
,, Mangalore	28	,, Nowgatam	6
,, Cananore	29	,, Madras	9
,, Calicut	29	,, Coconada	11
,, Tiruppore	30	,, Visagapatam	12
,, Cochin	30	,, Bimlipatam	12
	May.	,, Gopalpore	13
,, Tuticorin	1	Arrive Calcutta	15

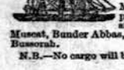
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

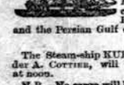


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busserah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 500 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 25th April 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE Steam Ship DACCA, of 1250 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Geo. Betts, will be despatched on or about the 20th April 1870. For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR BONGKONG.

THE new Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,400 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 20th inst. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Cheul	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Bombay	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Cananore	,,
,, Cumpta	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Camanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Tingotta	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,530 Tons, Captain Martens, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 3rd May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, BREIWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mail between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, and Archipelago Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£ 35	£ 15	£ 8	Without Food.
,, Suez	38	22	8	
,, Port Said	40	24	12	
,, Messina	48	32	15	
,, Naples	50	35	15	
,, Leghorn	53	36	15	
,, Genoa	53	16	15	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any other of the Company's regular Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Ticket, provided there is room for their accommodation.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half amount of the fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class steamer EGITTO, 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers will be despatched from Bombay by the end of May.

For Prospectus of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22 10s.	Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34	of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £19; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th April, via the Canal to Liverpool.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 12th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on the 5th June.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co's Mail Steamers to and from Bombay. The Austrian Lloyd's mail steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class	£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers.) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

Goods to and from with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Suez to the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE new A 1 twenty years Screw Steamer ALNWICK CASTLE, 1580 Tons Register, 600 H. P., Sergent, Commander, will be despatched for Havre and London on or about the 1st proximo. Has splendid accommodation for Passengers. Passengers forwarded to London or Liverpool at ship's expense.

RATE OF PASSAGE.

Havre	£50
London	£55

Wines, &c., supplied at moderate prices. 5cwts. of personal baggage allowed, not to exceed 40 cubic feet measurement. Steamer carries Steward and Stewardess and a Club Butler.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to negotiate orders for the insurance of cargo for Havre at 1½ per cent.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Alnwick Castle.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and leaves Oolwa at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLON, R. Bates, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Hurnee, Unjunwell, Ratnagherry, Jeytapoor,	Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bayce, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. DELA.

WARE, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND for delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned without further intimation.

WILLIAM & ALEXANDER GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s. s. Delaware.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

NOTICE.—The Ship THE DOUGLAS, Captain Pain, having arrived from Calcutta, NOTICE is hereby given to Consignees to pay FREIGHT to the undersigned and to SEND OFF BOATS without delay to take delivery of their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by Captain Pain at their risk and expense.

Captain Pain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

N. B.—The vessel having been stranded in descending the Hooghly, Consignees on taking delivery of their goods will be required to sign a general average bond and to pay deposit.

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Pain and Owners of The Douglas.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 24th instant, and considering the desirability or otherwise of making a further return from paid up capital.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 28th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FERDINAND ARTHUR WELTI is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 20th April 1870. H. CLASON & Co.

NOTICE.—SHIPPERS per NIGER (s. s.) hence to Hongkong are requested to send their CARGO off at once.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE of REMOVAL.—On and after 20th April the OFFICES of the Company will be TRANSFERRED from 1 Church Lane to No. 9 Marine Street, Fort, and all Communications should be addressed to the last named place.

C. GANDON,

Resident Engineer and Manager.

JUST RECEIVED, via the SUEZ CANAL, the following, viz:—

A. 1. Amontillado, a very superior fine Wine, at Rs. 38 per doz.
Chateau Palmer, a good dinner Wine ..... at ,, 22 ,,
Medoc, a breakfast Claret ..... at ,, 13-8 ,,
The above are on our usual terms.

19th April 1870. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HARMONIUMS,

Solid oakwood, French polished with Patent Bellows Protector, 4½ and 5 Octaves, 4 Stops,
by the celebrated Makers,
TRAYSER of Stuttgart.

These Harmoniums have been known to stand the climate of India for the last 12 years.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just received some large Harmoniums, double row of Keys, 5 Octaves, 17 Stops,
by C. RIETHEIMER of Stuttgart,
Price moderate. Adapted for Churches, &c.
Several of these Instruments with single row of Keys.
Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, at Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., an ESSAY on BENEFICENT GOVERNMENT, by VISHNU BAWA BRAHMACHARI, translated into English by Captain A. Phelps, of the Commissariat Department, Aden.

The work contains a short dissertation on the original politics of Hindustan, based upon principles of universal wealth and religion, pointing out means to eradicate all offences and crimes, to secure true happiness for mankind, and to render them free from all cares and anxieties. The Essay inculcates a peculiar religious doctrine different from that of idol worship and of the offering up of prayers to one Deity, and defies the numerous present religious doctrines and governing policies of Great Britain, the American Republics, France, Russia and other countries on the world, leaving no necessity for law and religious war.

VISHNU BAWA BRAHMACHARI, BRAHMIN,

Philosopher of Hindustan.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Chief Offices.

17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.
Alfred H. Bencon, Esq. Solicitor to the Admiralty.
Dr. Reginald Read, London.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq., London.
Alderman Carter, M.P., Leeds.
J. T. G. Child, Esq., Manchester, Merchant.

INDIAN BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agents at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the Option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of persons holding General Meeting of the Company held on the 1st instant, be confirmed:—

I. That inasmuch as the resolutions to wind up the Company and appoint Liquidators, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th January last, were not confirmed, it is now resolved that the East India Shipping Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

II. That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, and Dinshaw Merwanjee be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company without remuneration.

III. That the Liquidators have vested in them the power to compromise and settle all claims contemplated by Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Chairman.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

THE BECHERDAS' SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—Proceedings of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BECHERDAS' SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, held at the Company's Office, near Raikhud, on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1870, at 12 o'clock noon.

Shareholders Present.

SHETT BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS, Chairman.
,, CHUGGONBHOY BHAICHUND, Director.
,, KURRUMCHUND PREMCHUND, Manager.

Mr. Bhanbhoy Tricumdas.
Mr. Norrowjee Pestonjee.
Doctor D. Wyllie.
Shett Kandas Jumnadas.
,, Vadhall Panachund.
,, Harivulubdas Malookchund.
Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee.
,, Cursetjee Tamoojee.
Mr. Cursetjee Byramjee.
,, Jekil Jumnadas Motichund.
,, Kalidas Narotumdas.
,, Kursondas Purbhoodas.
Mr. Madhowlall Runchorelall.
,, Hakumchund Vakutchund.
,, Vizvullubdas Dwarkandas.
,, Keshewlall Hemchund.

On the proposition of Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, the Chairman Shett Becherdas Ambaidas, took his seat in the chair, and read the Notice convening the Meeting. He also read the Proceedings of the last General Meeting of the 2nd February 1870, and the Report of the Select Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, seconded by Mr. Dinshawjee Hormusjee, and carried unanimously,—"That the Report of the Select Committee be adopted, and in accordance with the proviso of the Deed of Association, the Company be dissolved and the affairs thereof wound up, and all the shareholders to sell their shares to Shett Becherdas Ambaidas, at a fair valuation, which is to be fixed by the Arbitrators, as recommended by the Select Committee in their report, and that Shett Chuggonbhoy Bhaichund and Bhanbhai Tricumdas be authorized with full power to nominate the Arbitrators on behalf of all the shareholders, the Chairman excepted, and that these two gentlemen and Shett Becherdas Ambaidas enter into, an agreement with one another, to the effect that the valuation fixed by the said Arbitrators be considered conclusive and binding upon both the parties."

Proposed by Mr. Madhowlall Runchorelall, and seconded by Parikh Vizvullubdas Dwarkandas,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS,

Chairman the B. B. & W. Co., Limited.

Ahmedabad, 14th April 1870.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN leaving Bombay.—On FRIDAY, the 22nd April, at 11 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL at their Rooms, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort, the undermentioned FURNITURE of a European Gentleman leaving Bombay, consisting of Glass, Crockery, Cutlery and Queen's Ware, Washing, Dressing, Dining and Office Tables, Chairs, Sideboard, Wardrobe, Book Press, English Mahogany Music Stool, Glass Cupboards in two and four pieces, Chest of Drawers, Bengal Cots, Pictures, Looking Glasses, Sofas, single and double Screens, Handsome Flower Vases, hanging and table Argand Lamps, Photographic Albums.

Also a few Chubb's Cash Boxes.

,, ,, Hydrabad Rugs.

,, ,, Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Watches.

No catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

TO MERCHANTS, BAZAAR and STOREKEEPERS, &c.

The largest Manufactory in Europe for all descriptions of Fancy Leather Works in all Colours.

Several New Patterns in Sporting Goods, Dog Collars from 3s. per dozen, Plated Watch Guards, Dog Leashes, Purses, Letter Cases, Bags, Leggings, Gaiters, Sporting Tackle, &c.

SEND FIVE POUNDS FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE SAMPLES OF VARIOUS GOODS.

A. DAVIS & Co.,

14, Strand, London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols now in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridge, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON,

WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,

For self & Co.-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolutions which have been passed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders held to-day:—

1st. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That W. G. Hall, Esq., be appointed Liquidator, and that his remuneration be Rs. 400.

3rd. That authority be conferred upon the Liquidator to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act X. of 1866.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Managing Agents.

Bombay, 20th March 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 6th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board.

W. A. SHEPPARD,

Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL REPORT and ACCOUNTS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of Rs. 3-4 per Share, will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, at the Town Hall, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1870, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders who have paid the full Call of Rs. 4-0 per share.

Shareholders will be required to deliver up, at the Company's Office, their Letters of Allotment when applying for payment, and to sign the Receipt Book which is lying at the Office.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the First, Second, and Third Returns of Capital since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to do so at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidator may be advised.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Liquidator.

Town Hall, Bombay, 18th April 1870.

THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the said Company in Messieurs Forbes and Company's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-third day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, at half-past three o'clock, to transact the following business:—

First.—To confirm the following Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, that is to say—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and to transfer or sell its business to the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited. It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may be appointed to wind up the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, in consideration of such sum or sums of money or part consideration and part consideration for such number of shares in the said Broach Mills Company, Limited, as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper with special regard to the same amongst the members of the said Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, rateably and in proportion to the shares held by them in such last-mentioned Company."

Secondly—To pass a Resolution in the following terms, that is to say, that the Broach Cotton Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd April 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, from parties willing to undertake the providing temporary ACCOMMODATION for CARTS and MULES of the Commissariat Department on the Moody Bay Reclamation.

Constructing PRIVIES adapted to MacFarlane's Iron Troughs in the County Jail and House of Correction.

Constructing a BUILDING for the Small-pox and Cholera Patients in the House of Correction.

The Plan and Specification of the works can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during Office hours.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 14th April 1870. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION of CLOCKS and ALTERATION of TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1st MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bullock and Bandy Service between Baroda and Ahmedabad will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 A.M. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 A.M.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,

Bombay, 18th April 1870. Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ORDINARY MAINTENANCE of OPEN LINE on the following portions of the North Eastern Extension and Nagpore Branch:—

Distance.	
ms.	ch.
19	7 Contract No 1 from Tantee River to Khundwa.
63	53 ditto No 2 from Kh

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

GENERAL inquiry for all kinds of Land shares and Government Paper at increased rates. Market rising.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi nal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,820
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Ron. Issue	175
9,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	33½
40,000	20	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C	195
47,058	25	12½	do.	National Bank of India	128
60,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	46½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,695
10,936	1,000	all	Rs. 3	Bandra Salsette Land	1,060
10,850	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	690
5,000	150	all	Nil	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	185
2,000	5,000	4,18	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,080
5,000	2,000	1,4	Nil	Port Canning	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237½
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£14	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,480
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,850
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
300	500	all	...	Branch Mills	161
300	500	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	185½
200	5,000	all	...	Great Eastern	1,250
750	2,000	all	15 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	740
80	1,000	all	50	Oriental	1,315
2,500	2,500	all	...	Royal	1,150
600	4,800	2,300	...		

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	25p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	10p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
250	2,000	600	30p.c.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
...	12,000	11,000	20p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	37½p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	2,020
200	1,000	all	20p.c.	Do. New	220
200	1,000	all	8 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	7,500
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
250	2,500	all	20p.c.	Fort Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	890
300	2,000	all	765 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
1,000	5,000	3,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	740
200	1,000	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	295
125	2,500	all	450*	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
250	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,640

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '69	Bank of Bombay	19
5	25	...	Do. China	35
200	50	Sept. '67	B'bay Trade & Bank'g	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15—16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
1300	74	Apr. '67	Sd Fmarwdkar	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,500	135 p.c.		Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	80	all	Spc.	Mechanics' Of'ce Co.	33
500	2,000	80*	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	166
2,000	80	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	316

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,75	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	600
3,500	240	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	100
5,000	1,4	...	Bombay Sh Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	104½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	96½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1836-37	102½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do	102½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	109

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 108-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Steimun, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

Chaplin, Lieutenant, 32nd Madras Native Infantry, on medical certificate, from Hoshingabad.

Starkey, Capt.-in, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

La vens, Captain, 28th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Stevenson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Shepherd, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Dobbie, Colonel, 14th Regiment Madras N. I., from furlough, from England.

Loch, Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Ashburner, Colonel, general duty, on duty, from Poona.

Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel, 27th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Bareilly.

Carmichael, Captain, 5th Lancers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Robinson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

Crutchley, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Ferozepore.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, to join, to Poona.

Lamb, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, to join, to Ahmednuggur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th April 1870.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

11th Foot (1st Battalion) Captain J. H. Banfield, to England overland, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 1205, clause 11, dated 31st Dec. 1869, Captain Bush, officiating Wing Subaltern 15th N. L., officiated as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties.

Captain H. M. Fullerton, Staff Corps, at present attached to the 1st Gra., is attached to do duty with 12th Regiment N. I.

The following order is confirmed:—Lieutenant A. Wood to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own, with effect from the 19th February, 1870, vice Captain Humfrey proceeded on medical certificate to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 4th April 1870.

11th Native Infantry.—Ensign G. Gaisford, 96th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Abbott, appointed Quartermaster to the 42nd Native Infantry. Dated 23rd March 1870.

18th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. F. Cavaye, 107th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Jackson, who has failed to pass in the higher standard, and been directed to rejoin the 55th Foot. Dated 28th March 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Wood, Staff Corps, is transferred from Dinapore to Allahabad, for general duty.

Captain F. R. A. B. Constable, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 37th Native Infantry, for duty.

Lieutenant W. B. Craigie, General List, Cavalry, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the 18th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 6th April 1870.

76th Foot.—Lieutenant B. Sumner to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Talbot, promoted, with effect from the 28th January 1870, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

31st Native Infantry.—Major H. L. C. Fernard, Staff Corps, late 1st Wing Subaltern, to continue to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence of Captain Robertson. Dated 25th March 1870.

—21st Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Captain S. S. Connell, and is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

Lieutenant Henry Feilden to be Captain, by purchase, vice Connell, who retires. Dated 23th March 1870.

Ensign Edmund Henry Dalgety to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Feilden, promoted. Dated 28th March 1870

The following postings of Brigadier Generals are made with reference to G. G. O. No. 338 of the 2nd instant:—

Brigadier General W. L. Ingall, C.B., to Presidency District.

Brigadier General P. W. MacMahon, C.B., to Sesikote Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Templer, Staff Corps, lately employed in the Barrack Department, is posted to Bareilly, for general duty.

Captain C. R. Coet, Staff Corps, is transferred from the 1st Goorkhas to the 20th Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned Medical officers are appointed to do duty at Convalescent Depots, during the ensuing hot season:—

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Maunsell, M.D., C. Batty, F. Bde. Royal Horse Artly., Landour.

Assistant Surgeon M. Cogan, No. 7 Battery 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, Synee Tal.

Assistant Surgeon D. Reed, 2nd Battn 12th Foot, Kussowlie.

Assistant Surgeon E. J. Boulton, H. Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, Dalhousie.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Hughes, M.D., 38th Foot, Murree.

Assistant Surgeon A. McM. Paterson is appointed to officiate in medical charge of the 1st Native Infantry, in room of Surgeon Major G. R. Playfair, in temporary charge of the 4th Goorkhas.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

5th Lancers.—Captain E. B. Saunders, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. Chambers, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs

7th Hussars.—Brigadier General H. J. Stannus, C. B., (commanding at Agra,) to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th April, to appear before a medical board.

(This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 2nd February 1870, p. 42.)

Capt in H. A. Walford, to Bijnour, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain C. Collingwood, 19th Brigade, to the Neilgherry Hills, for six months, on medical certificate.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major T. S. Bigge, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th October.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant and Adjutant H. M'L. Hutchison, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Laing, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign T. M. Robinson, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

37th Foot.—Lieutenant H. B. Bethune, Instructor of Musketry, to Nynee Tal, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 30th September.

62nd Foot.—Captain W. A. Corbett, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on prive affairs.

Captain J. L. Kelly, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain L. G. Dundas, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. M. Theobald, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. Todd, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Bennett, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign E. J. G. Lewis, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

79th Foot.—Ensign A. J. Corse-Scott, 2nd Wing Subaltern 45th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

85th Foot.—Captain A. A. Owen, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain L. C. Scott, since deceased, from the 16th March to the 1st April, in extension, to remain at Jullundur, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon R. E. Heath, M.D., to Ranekhet, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

92nd Foot.—Lieutenant Colonel F. Maclean, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, from date of embarkation to the 31st January 1871.

(This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 7th ultimo, p. 97.)

92nd Foot.—Major G. H. Parker, to Sultanpoor, from the 15th April to the 14th July, on private affairs.

Captain G. K. M'Callum, to Kooiloo, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

Captain M. T. Carmichael, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

106 h Foot.—Lieutenant A. W. Jamieson, (2nd Wing Subaltern 12th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from the 1st May to the 1st November, on private affairs, to study the native languages.

Lieutenant C. J. Mallandaine, to Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th October.

107th Foot.—Major and Local Lieutenant Colonel J. D'O. Baring, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Lieutenant and Local Captain A. A. A. Kinloch, Instructor of Musketry, to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 30th September.

General List, Infantry.—Captain A. P. Samuells, attached 45th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

Captain A. F. Jones, doing duty with the 37th Native Infantry, to Allahabad, from the 28th March to the 28th September, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1854.

Staff Corps.—Major H. M. Wemyss, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 39th Native Infantry, to Bombay, from the 1st to the 30th April, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1865.

Captain S. A. T. Judge, to Calcutta, for three months, from 1st April, on private affairs under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant J. D. Hallett, Quarter master, 30th Native Infantry, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Stephens, to the 26th April, in extension of the leave granted by G. O. C. C. dated 7th March 1870, p. 92.

Late 56th Native Infantry.—Captain H. S. Ruxton, (doing duty 29th Native Infantry,) to Cashmere, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th October, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M'Creery, doing duty with 103rd Foot, to Simla, Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 12th June, on private affairs.

Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon H. C. Hulse, in extension, on medical certificate from the 19th December 1869 to the 15th April 1870, or date of his embarkation at Bombay, on the leave granted him in G. G. O. No. 321 of 1870.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 8th April 1870.

2nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Oakes, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant, vice Hompton, who has vacated on obtaining Colonel's allowances. Dated 7th April 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Shawe, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command, vice Oakes. Dated 7th April 1870.

Major F. A. Dickins, Staff Corps, from officiating 2nd in Command 46th Native Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Shawe. Dated 7th April 1870.

6th Native Infantry.—Major B. G. VanderGucht, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Dickins, appointed to the 2nd Native Infantry. Dated 7th April 1870.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 398 of the 4th instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to post Major General W. M. S. M'Murdo, C.B., to the Jhelum Division.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having been removed to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant A. C. F. FitzGeorge, 3rd battalion.

The six months' leave to Cashmere, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant and Local Captain J. Pringle, 58th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 29th ultimo, p. 139, is cancelled at that officer's own request.

Assistant Surgeon F. G. Constant, M.D., is appointed to the medical charge of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and directed to join, vice Tuson, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain C. H. Barnes, (F Battery F Brigade,) to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Veterinary Surgeon F. C. Boulter, (C Battery E Brigade) to Bengal, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

4th Hussars.—Lieutenant and Local Captain H. H. F. Gifford, from the 1st to the 3rd November 1869, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

20th Hussars.—Captain A. W. Brodhurst, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel C. R. O. Evans, 8th Brigade, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain and Local Major W. A. Ross, No. 7 Battery 22nd Brigade, to Calcutta, on private affairs, from the 14th March to the 14th June.

Captain W. L. Yonge, F Battery 8th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 25th March to the 25th April, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant R. H. K. Ross, B Battery 19th Brigade, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. Warry, Instructor in Gunnery, 16th Brigade, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. W. Anstruther, E Battery 19th Brigade, to Cashmere and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. G. F. Siddons, B Battery 16th Brigade, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain D. K. Evans, to Murree, the adjacent hills, and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Captain C. W. H. Wilson, to Murree, the adjacent hills and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant R. G. F. Pigott, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant G. M. Richmond, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

41st Foot.—Captain S. B. Noble, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

88th Foot.—Major and Local Colonel W. T. Betts, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th October.

Lieutenant L. W. Ford, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th July.

Lieutenant A. T. Boyle, to Mussoorie, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th July.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Bacutta to Bombay		14 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	John Dryden (s)	Donkin	Newcastle, March 2.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, April 1.
	Tilly (s)	Hanna	Cochin, April 10.
	Mindoro	Reynolds	Boston, Nov. 14.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Taptee (s)	D'Costa	Cutch.
	Avona	Gibson	Malabar Coast.
	Ambrose	Connell	Liverpool.
	Rigs (s)	Clarke	Kurrachee.

The ship Annie Baker, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Himalaya, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Steamer Arabia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

Ship Helen Scott, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 13	Asia (s)	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

April 13	Onward	London
	Derwentwater	London

Passengers arrived per ss Asia, for Madras:—Mrs Paterson, Mrs Fox and 3 children, Mrs Buke and 3 children, Major and Mrs Fisher and children, Colonel Frere, F L Simpson, Esq.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway (with tables for through fare to Sahlapore.)
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriage, &c.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sahlapore Extension Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Nulhatee and Azimgunge Railway.
Delhi Railway, Umballa Section.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Broach and Gogo do.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Compan
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Joypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—

Until FURTHER NOTICE the usual CHORAL PRACTICES will be HELD on WEDNESDAY instead of TUESDAY EVENINGS, in the Town Hall, at a quarter past 5 o'clock.

T. F. PUNNETT,
For Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

DALRYMPLE CLARK—SHAW-STEWART—April 18th, at the Cathedral, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. C. Wilson, Ian Dalrymple Clark, Captain 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Helenora Grace, youngest daughter of the late John Shaw-Stewart.

GERDES—MENESSE—April 19th, at St. Stephen's Church, Bandora, by the Rev. T. Carre, M.A., Albert Gerdes, Esq., of Altona, Westphalia, to Mary Elizabeth Ellen, eldest daughter of C. Menesse, Esq., Bandora.—No cards.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

DUNDAS—March 11th, at Southampton, Henry Charles Frank, only son of J. H. Dundas, Esq., of Munmar, aged one year and ten months.

DUNDAS March 16th, at Southampton, Martha, relict of the late Captain R. T. Dundas, formerly of H. M. 39th Regiment, aged 67.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DYER—April 12th, at Fort St. George, the wife of Major Dyer, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BEGBIE—April 10th, at the Templar's Hotel, Madras, the wife of Mr. Alex F. W. Begbie, Acting Deputy Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

THE *Bombay Times* has made a great political discovery. It is only incidentally announced in a long article, embedded, indeed, in a conglomerate of words somewhat difficult to comprehend; but it is so important—*if true*—that our contemporary ought really to have set it forth in his largest type. He says that the Secretary of State is the *Agent* in England of the Indian Government. Lord Mayo, when he reads this, should be ever read it, will rub his eyes and wonder where he is; and the Indian Government, could they persuade themselves of its truth, would assuredly indulge in such a jollification as eye hath not seen nor ear yet heard. Of course it would be mere waste of time to prove that no Indian authority, sitting in London, ever was the agent of any Indian authority sitting in Calcutta or Simla; and to show that the reverse is the truth. Our contemporary knows that perfectly well, but we suppose he could not resist the temptation of flinging out the poor and pointless sarcasm implied in the phrase. The real truth is that, because the Secretary of State declined to furnish certain returns, our contemporary took revenge by calling the Duke a name which in no way applies to him; in short, made a statement, harmless enough, but contrary to the fact. The Governor-General in Council is the agent of the Secretary of State in Council. It may or may not be a bad arrangement, but it is a solid fact. Indeed our contemporary admits it to be a fact, for in another part of his essay, he says that the Duke of Argyll "can and does keep a tight rein over the Queen's representative in this portion of her Empire." It is foolish to describe a man as what he is not, and equally foolish to describe his actions as what they are not. Our contemporary asserts that the request of the Viceroy for a quarterly statement of the progress of receipts and expenditure in England was "contemptuously" rejected. Nothing of the sort. The Secretary of State did not treat the request with contempt—he reasoned upon it, and decided against it on the ground that the returns would either mislead or be of little practical value. It is misdescription to employ the word contempt. So with regard to the promise with which the Duke closes his despatch. Our contemporary says it is "vague." Here it is. "I shall also give an *immediate intimation* to your Government in the event of any circumstances arising which may make it likely that the Home Estimates will be exceeded." Very vague! We must say that the Secretary's view of what is practical appears sounder than the view of the Viceroy in Council, and that all reasonable purposes ought to be answered by the transmission from India of Revised Estimates in October, and the forwarding in December of revised estimates from England. But at the best this is all mere machinery—one of many ways of trying to do it. The essential thing both in England and India is to lay down the broad principle that Government shall spend *less* than it receives, that the surplus shall go to public works not reproductive; and that the sums borrowed and spent on reproductive works should be accounted for separately from the budget; and should be regarded as moneys invested by the State in industrial enterprizes, altogether apart from income and expenditure. The interest on the loans would figure in the budget and have to be paid out of revenue; but it should be debited to the account of the several concerns, and repaid—unless the State-ventures proved unsuccessful. Urgent public works, which ought to be paid for out of revenue, but which the revenue could not afford, should be constructed out of loans terminable at an early day by means of fixed annual payments from revenue. But the urgency of such works should be manifest, and all expenditure of that kind should be watched with a jealous eye. We need not say that the Government of India does not act on these prudent and safe principles; nor that what is called the "cutting sarcasm" &c. of the Duke of Argyll is richly deserved. The Supreme Government has shown, by its acts, that it cares no more for the Indian public than it does for the Grand Llama; and, although we regret the need for the interference of the Secretary of State, we rejoice that the Secretary of State has severely and publicly reprimanded, out of their own mouths, the lofty gentlemen who have so grievously mismanaged, and who continue to mismanage, the financial affairs of the British empire in India. We shall look forward with interest to the comments of his Grace upon the Mayo-Temple Budget of 1870-71; but with no hope of finding therein any severe reprehension of the extravagant expenditure which can only be provided for by an unjust and confiscatory tax imposed upon us under the specious plea of necessity.

No one can be surprised at the somewhat violent tone which the uncovenanted civil servants often adopt when impelled to complain of the State's unfairness in fixing their rates of service, leave and pension. But while admitting the anomaly and the injustice, it is also as well to bear in mind the reasons which keep that branch of the service on its present footing. In the first place the civil service is recruited by the process known as competitive examination, a process invented partly to mitigate the evils of patronage and partly to prevent a Government in office from applying an immense patronage to party nses. But the uncovenanted civil service is recruited solely by the exercise of patronage, and if it were made too attractive, patrons would multiply places and swamp the administration with relatives and clients. Already the abuses of patronage in this line are very considerable, whole departments owe their existence to the love of place-making for men in need of a place, and there are isolated appointments which shock the moral sense. The injustice done to the uncovenanted is the sole public safeguard against abuse, for the conscience of most patrons is of a singularly elastic quality. Were the posts which uncovenanted persons might legally fill more valuable, more on a level with the Civil Service, such is the fallibility of human nature that the field open to the natives would day by day become more restricted. The worst evils of patronage would reappear, and there would be no security beyond the little conscience left to patrons, that tolerably fit men would be chosen. It is a painful fact, but we hold it to be a fact, that injustice to a large class is the direct consequence of the known tendency of patrons to be grasping and unscrupulous. There are high functionaries who seem almost to regard the patronage entrusted to them, not as a public trust, to be scrupulously discharged, but as something in the nature of a private property to be dealt with at their discretion or indiscretion as the case may be. The harshness to which excellent public servants are subjected has its cause in the absence of high principle so frequently known to characterize the administration of patronage. There are noble exceptions, but the bulk of men are no better than their neighbours, and many who would not even think of misdealing with a private trust, succumb when the trust is public. We do not say that this lamentable fact excuses, but it may help to account for the hardness of the rules applicable to a service, now filled by many able as well as many useless men, by some most valuable state servants, and by a crowd who are not worth their salt.

LET no one doubt henceforth that Calcutta is the real capital of India. A telegram informs us that her public spirited citizens have found time and energy enough for a public meeting in the Town Hall to denounce the Income-Tax and lavish expenditure. When will Bombay cease to be a big village, and do the like?

MR. J. H. MORRIS, officiating Chief Commissioner, has applied for two years' leave to Europe from the 15th of May next. "It is thought probable," says the Nagpore paper, "that should Mr. George Campbell prolong his leave, as it is rumoured he will, his brother, Mr. John Scarlett Campbell, Judge of the Punjab High Court, will be appointed to officiate for him, having the best claim, on the score of his long connection with these provinces, and having once before acted as Chief Commissioner."

THE Bishop of Madras is going home on medical certificate for a year or eighteen months, at the beginning of May. "He came out in 1861," says a Madras contemporary, "and has had the reputation of being the hardest-worked official in the Presidency ever since. No man ever earned his leave better, no man ever left India with so many friends, and so few enemies. The Revd. J. Gorton will act for both the Bishop and Archdeacon, and will probably relinquish the Fort charge to another chaplain, and himself assist at the Cathedral. Archdeacon Dealtry will in all probability return to India at the beginning of the next cold season."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, 18TH APRIL, EVENING.

The French Emperor's proclamation is expected to be published on Sunday next.

ITALY.

19TH APRIL.

The Police at Milan have seized a clandestine manufactory for arms destined to be used for revolutionary purposes.

Via Red Sea.

LONDON, 18TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market was closed to-day. The Bombay mail of the 2nd instant reached Suez on the 16th idem.

The Bombay mail of the 26th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 19TH APRIL.

A most numerously-attended and influential meeting was held yesterday in the Town Hall in reference to the Budget.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the Income Tax, the large uncontrolled expenditure in England, and the system of charging the outlay upon permanent Public Works against the current year's revenue.

A Memorial to the Secretary of State for India was adopted, praying him to disallow the Income Tax, and to app

, commend it to the hygienist. Its very ons: : its reproductive character, and the ossibility of its 70 feet masonry dam, which catirely upon rock, giving way, must send the economist. The close proximity of that Government known as the Ewoor valley, e would yield a supply of eight gallons per ould be easily and economically made an oth to Toolsee and Vehar renders the in- Toolsee project yet more worthy of atten-

he proposed waste weir for Toolsee is com- ck, and is therefore indestructible. It is at n suitable for a 70 feet dam, and as the over- l be over the weir and not over the dam, the g constructed of masonry, would be secure e. The material for constructing the dam pot.

s an independent source of supply the Toolsee y be passed as a permanent and enduring work. en constructed of masonry upon rock, 40 feet high, and a waste weir which possibly give way, the apprehensions which ained on account of the Vehar would have no on account of the Toolsee dams. In the ny of the Vehar dams giving way, the city be at once made to suffer from a complete ine and a destroying mortality, for Toolsee able to avert so shocking a calamity. This alone is sufficient to decide the immediate hat should be made to meet our present emer- a deficient water supply.

Toolsee project then will not give that large ntity of water which is considered ne- or all the wants of a city like it, it can at unfailing small supply, and at a cost which icipal resources can defray. But if the muni- ources were elastic and healthy, so elastic and as to permit of the execution of the great scheme, the Toolsee project would still have claims to consideration, and would, I believe, be sanction- ed to serve the important purposes already mentioned — viz., supply the highest parts of the city, to extinguish fires, and to furnish hydraulic power. If any of those who are now interested in the Bombay wafer supply should live to see the city abundantly supplied years after the execution of this comparatively little Toolsee project, I am persuaded the ratepayers of that period would not find the Toolsee water works a finuncial burden. On the contrary, these works would be more reproductive then than now, and would be acknowledged as a public undertaking of economic wisdom, even if they should forget that it was executed with the primary object of preventing the dangers of a destroying water famine in a great commercial city.

Bombay, 4th June 1869. THOMAS BLANEY.

THE MURDER OF A MOGUL.

YESTERDAY morning an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, coroner for the city of Bombay, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Razu bin Mahomed, late a calasee of an Arab vessel, who died on the evening of Sunday near the Baboola Tank road, from the effects of being stabbed with a knife by one Abdool Hakim.

Abdoola Bairam said—I am a fruit merchant and live in Null Bazaar. I know the man now present, who says his name is Abdool Hakim. I first saw him the night before last, on the 17th instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, I was walking with my son along the road from the Bhendy Bazaar towards Hadjee Hoosseni's mosque. I saw Abdool Hakim with a drawn knife in his hand coming towards me jumping, and striking at every one he met. As he struck at me I ran away, but the point of the knife struck me on my right arm and inflicted a small wound, from which plenty of blood flowed. I did not see Abdool Hakim strike the deceased. I have never had any quarrel with Abdool Hakim, who was a stranger to me. I am a Sheea; Abdool Hakim says he is a Soonee. The knife with which I was struck was a large one with a black blade: the one now produced is the same.

Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, who made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased, found two wounds, one of which, three inches and a half long, was opposite the lower end of the breast bone; the other, three inches long and one inch deep, was on the upper surface of the left lobe of the liver. Dr. Smith was of opinion that death was caused by these wounds, which might have been caused by the knife shown to him.

The murderer, Abdool Hakim, after being duly cautioned, made a statement as follows:—I came to the mosque at 10 o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 17th instant. I came outside of the gate of the Musjid, where three or four Moguls were sitting. They abused me regarding my religion. I asked them why they did so. One of the Moguls came before me to fight. A Mussulman came there, and I told him "Here, they are abusing me regarding my religion." He replied, "Never mind, let them talk." I told the Moguls, "As you have abused me regarding my religion, I will punish you." All the Moguls there—about six or seven were present—began abusing me regarding my religion, My heart burned—I went away. I am now speaking to let you know why I killed the man. I returned to the mosque. One Mogul who had abused me, was sitting there. I fought with him. Afterwards I went towards Bhendy Bazar. The Moguls in numbers followed me. I returned the way I came. A Mogul came and struck me on the head and knocked me down. Whilst I was on the ground a Mogul struck me with a stick on the left arm, where this bruise is, and on the right knee, which is also bruised. A sepoy came and caught me. The Mogul beat me on the back and leg. They took me to the jail. That is all.

Verdict—That the deceased Razu bin Mahomed died from the effects of being stabbed with a knife by one Abdool Hakim who therefore, in the opinion of this jury, is guilty of the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder.

THE SUSPECTED POISONING IN DUNCAN ROAD.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of an Italian woman, aged about twenty-five years, and named Liza Elizabotter, who, on Wednesday last, partook of soup, pineapple, coffee, &c., and died an hour afterwards.

Charles Damper said—I am an inspector of Bombay police, and do duty in Khara Talao section, C division. On Thursday the 14th inst., in consequence of information received from Dr. Blaney, who had come to my house, I went to the house in Duncan Road where the deceased lived. I found there in an upstair room where the deceased's body was lying, two men by name Nicholas Bos and Moses Greenback, besides another prostitute who lives in the same house, and several other men and women, whom I recognized to be prostitutes and their keepers. I saw the body of the deceased. There was no mark of violence on it. I made enquiries and searched the house. I found only a large tin box in which there were packets containing white powders. I also found a sugar basin containing what was apparently sugar; and also a plate in which there was fluid matter which, it was stated, the deceased had vomited. I took all these articles into my custody and took them to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where I handed them over to Dr. Sydney Smith, the coroner's surgeon. I made enquiries among the deceased's servants whether she had quarrelled with any one, and I was informed by a Portuguese cook that about nineteen days before the deceased's death there had been a quarrel between the deceased and Nicholas Bos, the man in whose keeping she was. Other persons informed me that the deceased was on good terms with this man at the time of her death. I searched the cook-house and everywhere in the premises, but I could find no trace of poison. The servants in the house are not known to the police as damaged characters. The woman who lives in the same house, and who says her name is Eliza, is a new comer to that house. I have been informed that there was no quarrel between her and the deceased. am informed that the deceased had been in this country for ten months; and that she had been carrying on her trade as a prostitute during that time. The deceased was very much in debt, I am informed, to a Marwarie, and was paying it off to him at the rate of seven rupees a day. Her box contains only clothing, but no money. Nicholas Bos lives in my section and I see him daily, but he is not known to me as having come within the pale of the law.

Dr. T. Blaney, who was called to see the deceased previous to her death at her house in Duncan Road, and was of opinion that death was due to an irritant poison, was further examined. The previous condition of her health, as she herself stated, and certain symptoms which he carefully examined at the time of his visit, together with the character of the house, influenced his opinion as to the cause of death and led him to give information to the police in order that legal inquiry might be instituted. The deceased was perfectly conscious at the time of his visit. He asked her a great number of questions on account of the suspicious character of the symptoms, and her replies were coherent and consistent. He particularly ascertained that the deceased herself did not entertain the remotest suspicion of foul play. Nevertheless he chose to be guided in his further course of action by what appeared to him to be a correct sense of duty. There was no disease due to ordinary causes to which he could ascribe her death. He should expect such symptoms as witnessed in the deceased if an irritant poison had been taken into the stomach.

Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, had made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased and handed the stomach and duodenum, with their contents and a portion of the liver, to the Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government. Dr. Smith stated among other things—In my presence they were carefully tested, and no traces of either mineral or vegetable poisons could be detected. From the evidence which I have heard, and taking into consideration the absence of any *post mortem* appearances of irritant poisoning, together with the result of the chemical analysis, I am of opinion that death was due to that form of cholera, which is apt to be induced by taking indigestible food; such, in this instance, appears to have been taken before the symptoms manifested themselves. I have heard Dr. Blaney's evidence read over and observe that he says that, in his presence, the deceased was unable to take a mouthful of water. As before stated, I found about three ounces of fluid in the stomach, which on analysis found to contain spirit. I should have expected to have found symptoms of recent inflammation in the lining membrane of the alimentary canal had an irritant poison been taken eighteen hours before death, although there are exceptional cases on record of no inflammatory appearances, and yet death has resulted; but then the chemical analysis showed the presence of the poison. There was nothing abnormal in the appearance or contents of the intestines. Had I seen the deceased alive and suffering from the symptoms Dr. Blaney describes, my suspicion would similarly have been aroused as to the cause of illness. The *post mortem* appearances and analysis failed to detect any trace of poison. I should have expected to have found the presence of an irritant poison even after eighteen hours of incessant vomiting.

The jury found that the deceased had died from natural causes,

THE LATE BUTCHERY OF A CHILD.

THE MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

IN the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent and a special jury, Shaik Ebram Moena Gazee was placed in the dock, charged with having on 3rd February murdered a little girl named Fatima. The prisoner had been before a jury on Wednesday last but they were unable to agree on a verdict on the case.

The Advocate General and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; there was no counsel for the defence, prisoner having declined the assistance of a barrister retained for the defence by the Crown.

The Advocate General opened the case for the prosecution. It appeared, he said, that on the night of Thursday, 3rd February last, prisoner was in the house of an acquaintance named Cassum; a marriage procession was going along the street, and the prisoner took Cassum's little girl Fatima to see the procession. He took her out into the street, and it would be proved to them that he bought a small quantity of sweetmeat which he gave to her. It would also be proved to them that prisoner was seen with this child in the street near the gulley in which the body was found with its throat cut. Prisoner would thus be shown to have had the child in his company till within a short time before she was discovered dead. Now, this was one of the circumstances which they would have to consider when they discussed the question as to whether or not the prisoner was the person who committed the murder. Of the fact of the murder there could be no doubt, and the first point they would have brought before them, was that the prisoner took the child from the father's house, and was seen in its company till a short time before it was found dead. Another point they would have proved to them was that when the child left her father's house she had upon her person a number of small ornaments, not of any large value, amounting altogether in value to about Rs. 20. Among these were two neck ornaments, one a chain with an ornament in the shape of a crescent hanging from it, and another named a haslee. When the body of the child was found these two ornaments were missing. Now, the medical evidence would prove beyond a doubt that the death of the child was caused by the wounds which were found upon it, and that the principal wound was the severance of the throat; and it would not be necessary to do more than state to them that it was perfectly impossible that a child of the tender age of about two years could have cut its own throat, and that the death of the child must have been caused by some other person. Now, in the course of the evening, when the body of the child was found, prisoner went to the house of a woman of his acquaintance and said he was going to sleep there. At that time he had on various articles of clothing, and the woman would state to the jury that when he came in she noticed what appeared to her to be marks of blood upon his shirt. He told her he had been engaged in a quarrel with some Seedees, and mentioned the name of this child's father as one of the persons with whom he had been quarrelling; and the woman stated before the magistrate that her reason for not making particular enquiries about the marks of blood on the prisoner's shirt was that she supposed it likely that these stains had been occasioned by the blood which flowed from him in the course of the beating which he received. The woman would state to them that on the following morning the prisoner showed her a couple of silver ornaments, one a haslee and the other a chain with a crescent pendant from it, which corresponded with the ornaments found upon the person of the child, and asked her to pledge them. She declined to do so, and nothing further was done with regard to them on that occasion. It would also be proved to them that the prisoner, after leaving the house of this woman, betook himself on board one of the P. & O. Co.'s ships in the harbour, the Behar, which was bound for Suez, and concealed himself in the forecastle, and after the regular crew had been mustered one of the seamen told the Parsee who had put the crew on board that there was a man in the forecastle who did not belong to the crew. The Parsee went to the forecastle and found the prisoner lying covered up, and seeing he was one of the crew sent him on shore. As soon as he came on shore, the police, who had been looking for him in consequence of his having been the last person seen in company with the child, apprehended him. When he was apprehended he had upon him the same shirt he had worn on the night he was at the house of this woman to whom he had offered the silver ornaments to be pledged, and that shirt was taken possession of by the police and the stains submitted to analysis by Dr. Lyon, who would tell them that these were stains such as would be caused by the blood of a child or human being. Now these circumstances were conclusive, and would, he was sure, weigh on the mind of the jury and render it necessary at least for the prisoner in order to purge himself from the terrible suspicions against him to give a satisfactory account of his own conduct and the disappearance of the child after it was last seen with him. He had given two accounts. The first statement which he volunteered in a very careful officer, Superintendent Tighe, a gentleman of great experience in the police force of Bombay: that was to the effect that he found the child dead in the gulley, that he was much affected, that he was about to place the ornaments on the body but was alarmed by some one approaching and went off to the ship for fear of being apprehended on suspicion. The second statement was one that he now said had been extorted by the police. It was first made in the presence of Mr. Elginton and Mr. Tighe, and afterwards in the presence of Mr. Souter; and the observation he had to make on that was, that if it were true that the prisoner, as he now alleged, was induced to make it by the compulsion of the police, at all events when he found himself in the presence of Mr. Souter, a European gentleman who must have been incapable of conniving at any extortions by the police, he had an opportunity of saying the statements were incorrect. The statement was as follows:—"Cassum had become aware that an improper intimacy existed between myself and Kathejee and her people were made acquainted with the matter by Cassum and they came to beat me. In consequence of this Kuthejee and I were at enmity with Cassum. In the afternoon of Thursday last I went to Cassum's house and took his child with me saying I would give her some sweetmeats. On the roads met Kuthejee on the road and placed the child in her arms. Subsequently Kathejee threw the child down and held its feet. I did the work. Kathejee then placed on me the ornaments she had removed from the child and then ran away, the occupant of the house near, which we were at, coming out then opening his door. I took the ornaments and ran away. If the door had not been opened I should have thrown the ornaments on the body of the child." The learned Advocate General concluded by saying that it would be the duty of the jury to find whether the confession was true, and if they found it was so then they must convict the prisoner. It was not necessary that the person whom the prisoner charged as having been an accomplice in the murder should be before them, but if they were satisfied the prisoner had been one of the parties then it would be their duty to find him guilty.

The evidence for the prosecution was then proceeded with. Prisoner asked at the end of the examination of the first witness that his cross-examination on the previous day should be read. He was told however that that could not be done but that he must ask questions, and on that he said he would ask no questions.

At the close of the case for the prosecution,

Prisoner asked that his former cross-examination should be read over to the jury and then they would know the reason why he went on board the vessel and why the spots of blood were found on his clothes. He was willing to stand or fall by the evidence which was taken the other day.

The Judge said he must cross-examine the witnesses; —what was stated on the previous day was no evidence in this case.

Prisoner—My life is in jeopardy, and I pray your lordship to have that evidence read over to the jury and that will throw the whole light on my case.

The Judge—I cannot read the evidence that was taken before. You ought to have cross-examined the witnesses and were told so at the beginning of the case.

Prisoner—In that case I am helpless. I wont say anything.

His Lordship then summed up, first remarking there was no doubt a murder had been committed, and then reading the evidence as to whether the prisoner was the guilty party. As to the first statement made by the prisoner, his lordship observed that the effect of it was that the prisoner had taken the child out to show it the procession, that he met a woman and gave the child to her, that he then went to buy sweetmeats and on his return missed the child, that he at once looked into a gulley and found the dead body there, that he was about to place the ornaments on it but was frightened away on hearing some one near, and that the blood was on his clothes as he touched the body with his hands. The jury would have to consider whether that statement was satisfactory, in the absence of any explanation as to why the prisoner did not give the alarm nor of his subsequent conduct. Then as to the second statement, his lordship said if they believed that, then it was, in short, a confession by the prisoner that he had been a party to the murder, and so they must convict him. It was a fair remark to a jury that confessions must be received with caution when made to native policemen, but the same remark did not apply when, as in the present case, the statement was volunteered and given to a gentleman like Mr. Souter, after sufficient caution, and with the offer, too, that it could be put to one side if being written, if the prisoner so wished.

The Jury retired for only a minute or two and then returned with a unanimous verdict finding the prisoner guilty of murder.

Prisoner on being asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed remarked—The evidence taken on the previous day has not been heard by the jury and they have found me guilty.

The Judge (to the interpreter)—You must tell him that he took that objection quite at the commencement. He was then told that the evidence could not be heard, but if he wished to lay all that evidence before the jury he must cross-examine the witnesses. Tell him, too, he was also told he might have counsel to defend him and he refused. Therefore he has no reason whatever to complain. Has he anything further to say?

Prisoner—I could have acted on my own counsel and I have been found guilty. My application was not heard in the matter of the evidence, but I am not afraid. The world will not miss me—a single man like me. I submit my case to your lordship. (The prisoner here, as throughout the whole of the trial, spoke and conducted himself with the coolest possible indifference.)

The Judge then passed sentence, in doing which he said—You have been found guilty on evidence which, I think, must have appeared to everybody who has heard it to be evidence of the clearest description—evidence the most convincing. You have been found guilty of a most cruel murder—the murder of a poor little child, a year and a half old, merely to gratify, as you tell us, an enmity against its father. You can, therefore, expect no sympathy whatever in the commission of such an offence as that; and, so, nothing remains for me but to pass the sentence of the law; and that is, that you be carried back from where you now are to the place from which you have been brought hither, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead.

The prisoner was here to make some remarks, but was, against his remonstrances, removed by the officers.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

AT the Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent and a jury, Rajwullee Khan Peerbux Khan was brought up on a charge of attempted murder. The circumstances, which, as disclosed in the preliminary proceedings we have lately reported, were, briefly, that prisoner was a private in the 26th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, doing duty on the 8th ultimo as the guard of honour at the Gaekwar's Camp at Dadur. The subedar had detected prisoner wearing dirty clothes, and afterwards prisoner, on a threat that he would shoot the subedar or any one who should interfere with his proceedings, fired his ride at a private whom he met. Fortunately no one was injured by the shot. Mr. Branson conducted the prosecution, and several witnesses were examined at considerable length. The prisoner cross-examined the witness, chiefly as to his character and the friendly terms on which he had lived with the subedar; and on addressing the jury he said that the subedar whom it was alleged he had threatened to shoot was always kind to him like a father, and why, he asked, should he shoot his subedar. The jury at first returned a verdict which the court could not accept and afterwards they found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character and their belief that he had been at the time of the offence under the excitement of drink. His Lordship passed sentence of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19TH, 8-58 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey private 18th April 11-6 P.M., via Russia service 18th April 11-2 P.M., via Russia private 19th April 1 A.M., Europe via Turkey 18th April 3 P.M. via Russia 18th April 11-30 P.M., America via Russia 18th April 11-9 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish and European lines right; Persian line right to London.

STEAMER RETPORTS.

GALLE, 18th, 9-35 A.M.—Mail steamer Bombay signalled.

GALLE, 19th, 5-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

GALLE, 19th, 11 A.M.—H. M. steamer Dryad sailed for Trincomallee this morning.

GALLE, 19th, 11-11 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—19TH APRIL, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom—

Via Russia, 18th April, 6-8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th April, 9-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 6 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Turkey, 19th April, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 15 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th April, 9-16 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th April is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 19	0 7
,, Calcutta	7 59	3 32
,, Madras	1 15	0 11
,, Galle	19 12	1 50

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

REPORT of the Select Committee, appointed to consider a "Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay."

The select committee has the honour to report that this bill was considered at the quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay held on the 11th instant. The only suggestion which the Justices have made is to insert in section V the words "not being an officer holding a municipal appointment under Bombay Act No. II of 1865." As these words make the meaning of the section more clear, and are consistent with the intention of the bill, the select committee have inserted them after the words "Government officer" in line 10 of section V.

The select committee have also altered the preamble so as to represent the existing circumstances of the case as the advance has actually been made since the bill was originally drafted.

This report, and the bill as amended, should be translated into Marathi and Guzerathi.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS.
" A. R. SCOBLE.
" MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY.

14th April 1870.

NAGPORE WIT.

ONE of our local wags has sent us the following conundrum, for the originality of which we can vouch:—

Which of the two, Sir Charles or Lady Mordaunt, exhibited the greater prowess in fishing lately?

Ans:—Charles went to Norway to catch salmon, his wife stayed at home and caught *W(h)ales.—Central India Times.*

MR. GORDON FORBES'S SPEECH ON THE INCOME TAX.

(Madras Mail.)

THE Hon'ble S. Gordon Forbes, Madras Civil Service, and the Madras Member of the Viceroy's Council, made the following remarkable speech during the debate on the Income Tax Bill on the 6th instant. It must be gratifying to Madrasses, after being misrepresented so many years by Mr. Ignoble Taylor, to find her interests so carefully guarded by Mr. Forbes:—

FULL REPORT BY SHORT HAND.

In other words, Mr. Gordon Forbes had not a word to say *pro* or *con*. But perhaps his was a

"Silence that spoke, an eloquence of eyes,"

or he said nothing, because he had nothing to say against the hankey-pankey financing of Sir R. Temple. We had hoped that Mr. Forbes would not consent to be "a figure among cyphers."

D'VAZ *VERSUS* D'VAZ AND JOYCE.

THE hearing of this case was brought to a close last evening (April 14). After the respondent had been put into the box and examined, the co-respondent was next put in and his examination lasted a short while. He admitted having given several presents to the respondent with the knowledge of her husband. He denied ever having had at any time any improper intimacy with the respondent while she was at Mysore. Mr. Johnstone then again addressed the Court on behalf of the respondent and co-respondent. He said that there was no evidence before the Court to show that any adultery had been committed by the parties before the 19th of February 1865. The neglectful conduct of the petitioner towards the respondent led her to commit adultery after the 12th May 1865. Such being the case, Mr. Johnstone asked the Court to decide whether the petitioner was entitled to the benefit of the Act. Mr. Mayne replied at great length. He submitted that there was sufficient evidence to show that the petitioner had had ample cause to abandon his wife and that he offered the respondent sufficient maintenance which she declined to accept. His Lordship reserved judgment till the re-opening of the High Court after the Easter vacation.—*Madras Mail.*

A "PETRIFIED SNAKE," which has for some time been puzzling the *savans* in Indiana, has been discovered to be a tough pine knot.

HOW DID THEY GET IT.—A placard appears in the window of a public-house in Camden Town, with the following announcement.—"On view for a few days only, the head of Tropmann, preserved in spirits!"

PRINCESS CZARTORYSKI (says the *Westminster Gazette*) has just entered the convent of the Carmelites at Cracow concerning which the world heard so much a little while ago in connection with the insane nun Barbara Ubryk.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The *Manchester Examiner and Times*, of March 24, mentions as an instance of the altered conditions of communication with India, that an order was received before nine o'clock in the morning from Bombay by a Manchester firm, dated the same day (March 24). The difference between Bombay and Manchester time accounts for part of this rapidity of transmission.

LEARNING LATE.—A negro woman in Virginia, 71 years old, recently took it into her head to learn to read, write and cipher; so she entered a school, and regularly every day brought 10 cents which she paid to the teacher. She got along very well until near the close of the second week, when she "missed her lesson," and was ignominiously kept in during recess, much to her chagrin and greatly to her disappointment as not being permitted to "play wid the rest of the children."—*New York Times.*

THE EX-EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—*Le Galois* says that the latest accounts of the Princess Charlotte, widow of the Archduke Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, are very discouraging. The health of this unfortunate princess has gradually become worse, and for some time she has not been permitted, as before, to visit Laeken. She is strictly watched at the Palace of Tervueren, where her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, frequently visits her. To the mental alienation so long existing there is now added a tense terror, which confines the patient to her bed.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE are sorry to hear the Inspector General of Education, Mr. Colin Browning, had a severe fall from his horse at Sheorecnarain in the Belaspore district. He was brought in to Belaspore in an insensible state, badly bruised and cut in the hands and face.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, April 16.

THE Sir Robert Seppings which left the Downs on the 30th November 1869, dropped her anchor in the roads at one o'clock this morning (April 15) after a tedious voyage of 134 days. On her last trip she made the same distance in 127 days. At half-past seven this morning Serjeant Bergen of the Marine Police, went aboard of her and received charge of the prisoner T. N. Turnbull, who had been captured in England and sent out to take his trial on a charge of embezzlement at Wynaad. Serjeant Bergen made the prisoner over to the Commissioner of Police, and he is at present lodged in the Penitentiary, from whence he will be sent by this evening's train into the country.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ALBERT-EDWARD TO ALFRED.

WE (*Madras Mail*) have once again been graciously honoured with a copy of a letter that no loyal subject of Her Majesty can fail to read without mingled feelings of affection and curiosity. Monarchy has naught to fear as long as the correspondence of princes is so guileless and so unsophisticated:—

LONDON, 4TH MARCH.

MY DEAR ALFRED,—We were delighted to have your long letter from Calcutta. It seems so strange to hear from you in India. I have not much cared to go to India myself, but now you have been there, and like it so well, I hope I may go too some day, provided always that *La Mere* approves. I am so glad you were well treated by Mayo. He used to come here to dinner now and then, and Bertiebus was fond of him, but I did not see very much of him. One cannot hope to know everybody well. The Countess is a quiet *petite* body, with not much to say, yet pleasant. She is rather a crony of Alex. The photos you have sent are very pretty and well done. That one of the Parsee baronet Goeupboy Jampot, or some such name, is capital. But what a hat, how is it stuck on? Some of the swell chiefs are not over-pretty, and I hope Mayo will keep his eye on one or two of them who have a nasty scowl on their brows. Tennyson dined with us last night, and when I showed him the pictures he raised his eye to the chandelier, and—spouted. What he said was good of its kind, and went a long way. Blandford affirms the whole lot of chiefs are duffers, but Blandford is a rather hasty observer sometimes. Lawrence, then, had a look, and you'd have laughed, as did Alex, at seeing him scowl at the scowling looking natives, whom he recognized as possibly troublesome acquaintances of old. Lawrence could be a rather nasty customer at times I fancy. He is as shabby as ever in his dress, and comes down to the House in a seedy frock, and bags that would drive poor Poole into fits. Do all old fellows in India look so cross and crusty, and do they all affect shocking bad hats? It always seems to me that those who return home are clever-looking men, and all that, but are not as pleasant as they might be. There's George Campbell now. He came here the other day, as Argyll asked me to invite him. He is a very tall, lean man, and looks awfully wise, but he frowns like mad, and could'nt smile, I fancy, if he tried. Bertiebus called him "bogey" to his face, and Alex blushed crimson, and sent him to bed to prevent similar remarks on "men of the period." Huntley declares solemnly that people in India work all day, and amuse themselves by working all night and get up before dawn to work again. If so, India would not quite suit me, nor a certain brother of mine in the Horse Marines who shall be nameless and blameless.

Blameless! people here say I am not. That Mordaunt business has given us a great deal of annoyance as you may imagine. But, as I had done nothing to be ashamed of, I did not see why I should have my mouth gagged. *La Mere* begged Mordaunt to leave my name out of the proceedings. That would not, though, and I am not sorry now, as all kinds of rumours got abroad, which I pumped out of Harris, with difficulty. So I told Gladstone I wished to be examined when the case came on, and he consulted the other ministers, and went down to Windsor and so on, until at last it was agreed that the best course would be to make the public into our confidence. It was rather an unpleasant ordeal in Court, but not so bad as I expected, as Penzance was civil, and so were the lawyers. I told them exactly the truth, keeping in mind Hatherly's advice to be brief and to the point. The papers have been down upon me of course, *The Times* thinking it worth while to read me a lecture. You'll am getting accustomed to this kind of thing, and if pleases the papers they are welcome. Alex does'nt like it, but she can't suggest a remedy for the nuisance, any more than I can. If I hunt and shoot I am called a butcher or a dolt, and if I exert the least influence in public matters, I am told I am not yet entitled to do so. Then poor father's name is constantly held up, and I am told to follow his example, just as if my position is the same as was his. I must not do this or that, I must always be goody, because he was so good. I wonder if other men are always thinking of their fathers who died long ago. I know some fellows who do not seem quite certain whether they ever had a father. Yet here, nine years after poor father's death, I am still expected to sit in sackcloth and ashes in his memory. Really it is hard. Yines, and I am getting weary of it, and so is Alex. You often say you would like to change places with me. But you would regret doing so old boy, could we get our friends—and foes—at Westminster, to agree to the little arrangement. I assure you I often think when I am in the train, hurrying past the snug houses of the gentry round London, and see how jolly they themselves look, that they need envy no earthly lot. Nor need you, for as that pert Thyra says "Alfred is too good to be a king." You had a narrow shave once, and George rushed in where you feared to reign. Poor George, the Greeks are a tiresome lot, and don't know when they are well off.

I am glad you are going to Madras. I don't know much of Lord Napier, but his handsome wife is intimate with *La Mere* and is a very agreeable and well-informed person. India must be a grand place, and by the time Bertie junior is in his teens, I daresay there will be a direct railway to take him there, and go he shall sooner though. But on one condition, namely, that he is not mounted on an untamed steed on his arrival at Calcutta. It was too bad of Mayo risking a spill in your case. He goes across country himself in fine style, but perhaps after a cruise half round the world, he might find his sea-legs a trifle stiff on terra firma, and the result would be unlucky. Had you had a purl in such goodly company, *The Times*, as sure as fate, would have read you a lecture. But possibly they have no carriages in Calcutta, and the choice lay between a palankeen like that at the British museum and horseback. I don't know nearly so much about Calcutta or Bombay, as I do of Madras. Hearts needs little inducement to talk about it. He says the newspapers there are simply abominable, and complains bitterly of their joking him about being "harristocratic!" He speaks in high terms of the quarters you will occupy, and is sure Napier will make you comfortable. You must let me know all about the place when you get there.

Nothing much is going on here. We often go to the theatres, and I hunt and shoot now and then. There's some idea of our going to Ireland in the autumn, but Alex doesn't like it, as she says we are not called upon to run in the way of being shot. Ireland is in a bad way, and Gladstone is very anxious about it all. I dare say the Irish know what they want, which is more than I do. It is a pity they are so discontented, and the shooting at landlords from behind hedges is really too bad. For all I would willingly spend the summer or autumn in Ireland, and knock about a bit, and take my chance, if it would do any good. I can't see if there are any Irishmen who would like to shoot me, why they should not do so in London instead of waiting until I take the trouble of visiting their own country. I don't want to say I'd like to be shot; far from it, as I am a great believer in unbroken bones; but one can't be over-nice now-a-days. Besides, I am getting a bit tired of my life here, and would like to assist in making friends with the Irish who are excellent fellows at heart, and the best soldiers in the world. Are they equally good actions, think you? Does not think so, and I suppose he ought to know all about it.

You will, I hope, be at home by July, and if we are then in England you must contrive to warm your new room at Sandringham. The house is nearly finished, and will be very nice indeed. We are so fond of it as every thing in neighbourhood is so quiet, and one can go about without any danger of pulling off the brim of one's hat in returning bows, ere returning home. The plantations are growing up capitally, and the banks of the new lake are already covered with grass. In the centre of the lake is an island, with a Chinese summer house, my special resort in the evening, as Alex. dislikes tobacco smoke as much as ever. The billiard room is a great improvement on the old one, and is large enough for three tables. The stables are rather too far from the house, I think, and too near the Bachelor's Lodge, but Alex would have them placed in a corner where they would look pretty, and the effect from the lake is certainly good. She has capital taste.

We have good news from Arthur. He seems to like the Yankees. The climate of Canada suits him, and as he is so fond of skating he does not find time pass slowly. Canada is one of the few places, I believe, that Alfred the Great traveller has not seen. You should go there some day. I like the place and people much. But how glad you must be to think that you have not yet seen quite all the world. Birch always growled over your ignorance of geography; but now you should be able to birch, Birch. He is a dear old fellow, and seems so happy in his new living. He is made a Bishop, if a mitre won't spoil him. We'll get him over to Sandringham when you come back, and you shall drive him mad with geographical puzzlers, while I'll smoke you both dry—and then we'll all liquor up on the island.

Alex sends her love, so does Bertiebus who is getting so shaky that I have serious thoughts now and then about calling in the Usher of the Black Rod to do the needful—but be assured, the execution, if unavoidable, shall be intramural. Joking apart he is a good little chap, and grows apace, as do the other chicks. But I know you happy bachelors can't be troubled with a parcel of live bairns. Alex says "bachelors are so selfish," and I agree with her, but Thyra won't hear a word against your order. But of course you care not a fig what Thyra says, and you will pardon the sympathetic mindedness of "sweet seventeen." She grows prettier than ever, but more like Dagmar than Alex. *Bon voyage.* Regards to Fitz-George, and take care of yourself, old fellow.—Your affectionate brother,

BERTIE.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The *Vaticen* of March 25 asserts that the Primate of Hungary (Monseigneur Simor, Archbishop of Gran), in concert with four other Magyar prelates, has finally decided in favour of the definition of Papal Infallibility, and that the Austro-Hungarian Inopportunists will shortly be reduced to two or three; and it is further said that the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna is coming round to the same side. We give these statements, of course, not as endorsing them, but as expressing the clear belief of the Ultramontanes that their adversaries are giving way. It is also asserted that the Pope has declined to admit a French Ambassador to the Council, and that France has withdrawn her demand. The next open session is to be held on Easter Monday, when it is supposed that there will be great conciliar decrees,—possibly even the much debated definition of infallibility itself,—to announce.—*Spectator*

"JEDDART JUSTICE."

There is no grosser or more needless injustice in our criminal system than the long preliminary imprisonments to which untried persons, and very often persons who ought never even to have been committed for trial, are subjected, without the smallest compensation. There is a remarkable instance of this in a case tried before Mr. Justice Keating at Kingston this week. Three men living at Englefield Green named Jackson and two brothers Heigate, were charged with poaching and shooting a keeper in Windsor Park with intent to murder him, as long ago as the 29th November last. The Chertsey magistrates committed them for trial, and this week, accordingly, they were tried, and the evidence against them found so utterly untrustworthy that Mr. Denman, Q.C., the prosecuting counsel, withdrew from the prosecution after hearing the evidence of the keeper and the watcher. The keeper thought the men were the poachers with whom he had a struggle, but did not pretend to feel any sort of certainty. The watcher thought it was not the same men at all. Mr. Denman admitted that his "corroborative" testimony was virtually worthless, and Mr. Justice Keating approved of his withdrawing from the prosecution. The truth was, these men should never have been committed for trial, and in any case but a game-preserving case they probably would not have been. As it is, these three men have suffered imprisonment for considerably more than a quarter of a year for no crime at all. If we can't administer *quick* justice, we ought at least to make it up to sufferers like these,—who are very numerous,—in some other way.—*Spectator*, March 26.

FEMININE FIDDLERS.

THE success of Mdme. Norman-Neruda on the violin seems to have suggested the study of that instrument to ladies in general, who hitherto had confined themselves to the piano or the human voice. At several amateur concerts which have taken place (notwithstanding that this is a penitential period), lady violinists appeared, and, considering the difficulties to be got over in order to acquire even a tolerable proficiency on the fiddle, they came out of the trial very triumphantly indeed. There is no reason why men should monopolize the king of instruments, and for a change we are not sorry to observe the piano partly neglected. Any one who has seen Mdme. Neruda can perceive with what ease and grace the violin can be managed, and how useless was the old male system of scowling and scuffing over it. The posture adopted in playing has many advantages over that necessitated by a performance on the piano. The full figure is exhibited, a pretty chin leaning affectionately against the vibrating wood, two white hands prominently displayed, and a student is permitted and suggestive picture far superior to the full-length back view, and the stoop over the ivory key-board. But let us hope if the movement continues that some one will strike out a short method for learning the instrument. The violin, according to Spohr, might be commenced at the age of nine, and only during the later years of discretion an ardent female student is permitted to make an attempt at the outlines of a tune. This would never do for the finishing seminary. Violin playing for the drawing-room must be reduced—or shall we say promoted?—to the position of an accomplishment before it is universally popular in society.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE LOSS OF THE ONEIDA.

IT is to be regretted that the *Army and Navy Journal* of New York should report such utterly incredible statements as are attributed to Lieutenant Clemens, of H.M.S. Ocean, that Captain Eyre told him he had "cut the whole quarter off a d——d Yankee frigate," and that he added, "and I served her bloody well right, for I met her as I came running out with her main-course aback

QUEEN ISABELLA AND THE POPE.

THE following is a translation of the letter Queen Isabella sent the Pope by her son Prince Alfonso :—

"Most blessed Father,—The day has arrived so pleasing for me to fulfil one of the most vehement desires of my soul, and which has also been so benevolently concurred in by your Holiness. My son, the Prince of Asturias, goes to Rome to receive the promised Sacrament of the Eucharist at the august hands of his venerated father and protector. Heaven grant that the boy who under such auspices enters into puberty may inherit the religious piety ever felt by his mother, now that she cannot ask from God for him that he inherit her fortune!

"The Prince travels under the title of the Marquis de Covadonga, in charge of the Captain-General the Conde de Cheste, always a good Catholic and a loyal subject, who is accompanied in his mission, as persons also of all confidence, by the Conde de Heredia Spinola and General Don Jose de Reina, with others of his very few ordinary attendants.

"By Cheste, whom I instruct for the purpose, your Holiness will be made to understand the reasons which have impeded myself and the King, my husband, from realizing others of the duties of which I spoke to your Holiness. We both cherish the hope of fulfilling them as soon as circumstances permit us; meanwhile my sorrowful heart, which has suffered so much, is anxious to receive from your Holiness your benediction for the daughter of the Church, and your consolation for the Queen dethroned.

"Not a little comfort was it for me, most blessed Father, when I received your first letter, so sweet and compassionate, in which your Holiness manifested to me that you directed your prayers to the Most High for my health, and for God to restore me to the Throne which belongs to me of right. I do not now aspire to preserve this right to myself, recognized even yet in my misfortune by the wisest Sovereign of the earth, but to transmit it, as I say, to all who were my subjects on the best and most fitting occasion to the Prince, my son. Hence my vehement desire he should obtain his principal strength to exercise it by becoming imbued with the Holy Catholic spirit—the only thing by which he will be able to associate the grand principle of authority with the true liberty, equality, and fraternity which are indispensable to make all men happy. For this reason also I have formed the proposition that the Prince shall be educated in such a manner that, if some day the nation needs him, and God wishes it, he may go and perform his labour without exciting the hatred or the opposition of any of the numerous factions into which our country is unfortunately divided, for he will have learnt that the good King for Spain must not belong to any party, but to all the Spaniards, and that God has given the Kings for the people, and not the people for the Kings. May God's divine justice not permit that by his fault one drop of blood shall be shed, nor the peace and tranquillity of our beloved compatriots be disturbed for one single day. Oh, that so much blood not been shed for his mother innocent as she was of it! If during our civil war I had been found in the state of reason of which my infancy deprived me, I would not have wished to reign at so much cost. I wish not now that my boy should mount a throne erected upon tears and misfortunes. I do not desire the throne for him if he is not raised to it by the legitimate hope and general love of the people.

"May God preserve for many years the life of your Holiness, so necessary to-day for the world; and permit me very speedily to receive personally your blessing, which I now ask for myself, for my husband, and my children, with the fervour with which I am,

"Your Holiness' most humble, most grateful, and most loving daughter,

"Paris, Feb. 20, 1870." "ISABEL.

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

MARRIAGE is proverbially a lottery. Of this sad truth Dr. Strater, a gentleman who, we are informed by his solicitor, "holds a high position in the Prussian army," seems to have been well aware. In matters of which a wise man knows nothing he employs a professional agent, and Dr. Strater's agent was a certain Mr. Schwartz, who resides in the classic and pleasant suburb of Dalston. Mr. Schwartz is described as "a matrimonial agent" who will, for a consideration, provide ladies with husbands, or gentlemen with wives. He seems to have conducted his mysterious trade with the greatest delicacy and good taste. "Ladies," said the advertisement, were "to apply to Madame Schwartz." At the same time, the agent obviously had a keen eye for business. He would, if required, provide for his customer a partner with a fortune, but in such a case it was his invariable rule to exact a commission upon the amount. Now Dr. Strater seems to have been of the same opinion as Mr. Tennyson's Farmer. Schwartz could, had need been, have provided him with youth and beauty. But it was not for youth or for beauty that the prudent Strater lusted. "Beauty," he evidently thought to himself, "is a flower as flaws. But propriety, puppety sticks, and propriety, puppety laws." He accordingly applied to Schwartz, "as per advertisement," and requested the "matrimonial agent" to find for him a wife with a fortune. Whether he had money or not himself he did not state. He seems to have chiefly relied upon his personal appearance—"I am," he writes, "a fine handsome man," and upon his "high position in the Prussian army." Incredible as it may appear, Mr. Schwartz was equal to the occasion. He found a lady with whom Dr. Strater was obviously satisfied. Whether antecedents were inquired into, and references given; whether, as we believe is usually the case, photographs were exchanged; whether Schwartz contrived a preliminary meeting between the enamoured couple; on all these points, we grieve to say, we can give no information. All that we know is, that Dr. Strater concluded the negotiations, and took the lady for richer for poorer, for better for worse. To English minds the whole business is literally inconceivable. With us, as a rule, marriage is a matter of sentiment and of inclination. We do not allow any one to make a match for us. We prefer to pick and choose for ourselves. And if the marriage turn out ill, as it sometimes does, we can at least console ourselves with the reflection that we made with our own hands the bed upon which we have to lie. Even a housemaid, who has neither liberty nor opportunity to search through the marriage market for a swain, has an instinctive horror of putting herself into the hands of "a matrimonial agent." She advertises for a husband, on the distinct understanding that "none but principals need apply." Nor is there in this anything very objectionable. But to employ "an agent" is another thing altogether. It makes marriage, the purest contract, devoid of the least element of sentiment. To send a dealer into the market to procure a wife for you "upon commission" may not, perhaps, seem so very strange a proceeding to Dr. Strater. But we prefer to stick to our old habits, and to look for our wife for ourselves. Even a Welch courtship is preferable to a coldblooded way of transacting what, after all, is not a mere matter of sale and barter. Let us be as mercenary as we like, but do let us do our barter work ourselves, and not by deputy.

The worst, however, is yet to come. It is not that Dr. Strater seems to have been dissatisfied with his partner. On the contrary, we have every reason to believe that his connubial bliss is as great as he has any reason to expect. He is satisfied, we hope, with his wife's fortune; and she, we hope also, is satisfied with his good looks and his high position in the Prussian army. It is not for us to pry behind the veil, or to violate the privacy of domestic life. Dr. Strater may or may not have his private sorrows. The lady to whom he consigned his good looks and his high position may or may not be, or have been, all that could be wished. Dr. Strater is silent, and it is our duty to hope the best. We are concerned, not with Dr. Strater and his bride, but with Dr. Strater and the agent who brought together the happy or unhappy couple. Here we have a right to speak, as Dr. Strater has thought fit to open his sorrows to the ear of Mr. Ellison. It seems that, as shortly after the celebration of the marriage as delicacy allowed, Mr. Schwartz made formal application for a sum of £180 as "commission," per agreement, upon the fortune of the lady to whom he had so successfully introduced Dr. Strater. Like the man in the song, the doctor "bought himself a wife," unlike him, he flatly refused payment Mr. Schwartz was naturally very indignant. He seems also to have been a little puzzled how to act. After the fashion of Shylock, he "wanted his bond," but he did not very clearly see his way to get it. He probably doubted, and in our opinion very wisely, whether a court of law would enforce his claim. Neither would he do to demand that Strater should either pay the money or return the lady back again to Schwartz, that he might re-dispose of her in the most eligible market. Mr. Schwartz was too keen a man of business to allow goods to be returned upon his hands. He therefore, it is alleged, wrote the doctor a series of threatening letters, in which he menaced him with an exposition of "the details of his love affair." What these details are we are not told. It would seem, however, that Schwartz thought that the threatened exposure would be a very terrible thing. "Your children," he writes, "shall blush for you. If you hide yourself at the North Pole we will search you out. If you live to the age of Methuselah the story shall be fresh and shall be known." All this is very terrible, and no doubt frightened Dr. Strater very much. "To see his children blush for him" was an evil yet to come. But to be pestered with threatening letters is an evil in the present. Dr. Strater again employs an agent. He employs by an attorney before Mr. Ellison, and begs for a warrant against Schwartz for writing threatening letters.

Thus far the case has gone, and we cannot help expressing our hope that in the interest of common sense it will be compromised. As for Dr. Strater, his conduct where it is not inexplicable is simply absurd. He is apparently terrified by the threat of exposure, and yet he takes every trouble to wash his dirty linen in public with his own hands. On his own showing he is on the horns of a dilemma. If he dreaded exposure, he ought not to have courted it. If he did not dread it, his prosecution is vindictive. That is Schwartz less foolish. He should have rescued himself by spreading the story and not have brought himself within the grasp of the law by putting pen to paper. *Littera scripta manet.* We have no advice to offer to either party. We doubt whether Strater, even if he lives "to the age of Methuselah," will ever learn common sense; and we do not suppose that his matrimonial profession. But we do feel very considerable pity for poor Madame Strater. Whatever she may be—and there is not the slightest ground for doubting that she is a lady of unblemished character, and possessed of charms as considerable as is her fortune—it is hard upon her to have the public told how her "fine handsome" husband, with his "high position in the Prussian army," procured her by contract, with all her attractions and charms; and how, having secured her, he refused to pay the stipulated price for his bargain. For Madame Strater we are very sorry. Her husband and the respectable Schwartz are quite competent to look after their own interests.—*Daily News*, Mar. 26.

GALLANT LUNATICS.—The director of the Lunatic Asylum at Ybbs (Austria), gave a ball to the inmates and their friends a few evenings back. Everything passed off admirably, and at the conclusion of the supper the patients, who throughout behaved with perfect propriety, drank to the health of the superiors, and afterwards to "All the ladies in the Universe!"

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1542	Arigons, Llewellyn	Dec. 9
1263	Assaye, Mollitchie	Dec. 29
1263	Mahabuleshwur, Corney—R. Scowell & Co.	Dec. 30
599	Alfred the Great, Odens	Jan. 8
991	Glen Tilt, Lewis	Jan. 14
582	Otherease, Pearts	Jan. 20
915	Armenalls, Cochrane	Jan. 19
710	Cassandra, Peters	Jan. 22
1350	Glensannox, Petterson—Lyon & Co.	Jan. 25
876	Copenhagen, Cowie	Feb. 1
1022	Victoria Nyanza, Pearts	Feb. 5
1689	Cavalier, Simpson	Feb. 16
1135	Royal Family	Feb. 23
1151	Romania, Thomas	Mar. 8
1288	Peruvian Congress, Stockton	Mar. 19
	FROM LONDON.	
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 14
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct. 6
693	Margaret Pugh, Jones	Nov. 30
628	Ciara, Murray	Dec. 22
870	Sydney Eggers, Richardson	Jan. 1
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 6
589	Sarah Anderson, Dickie	Jan. 7
615	Leonidas, Cockburn	Jan. 7
1126	River Line, Williams	Jan. 12
1276	Benefactress, Gibbs	Jan. 30
1362	British Nation, Rowe	Feb. 3
594	Dewa Gungadhur, Chambers	Feb. 16
1262	British Statesman, Tullock	Feb. 23
917	Carin, Gray	Feb. 23
1066	Medea, Bennett	Mar. 1
731	Pembrokeshire, Williamson	Mar. 15
814	Flora, Dixon	Mar. 23
	Squando, Driver	Mar. 22
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
	Sorrento (s)	Jan. 14
485	Ismailia (s)—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 15
496	Port Said (s), Fisher—Robinson & Co.	Jan. 16
	Alice (s), Ellis	Feb. 19
2597	Delaware (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.	Mar. 6
1005	Idalia (s), Sanderson, (Suez 7th Apr.)	
1809	Brazilian (s), Green—W. Cooper	Apr. 10
	FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1169	Ada (s), Anderson	Mar. 26
1137	Stowell (s),	Mar. 31
	FROM CARDIFF VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
513	Lady Clive (s.) (at Suez, 26th March)	
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1146	Flevo	Nov. 25
686	Jupiter	Nov. 26
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Malvern, Cole	Nov. 12
1281	Oxford	Nov. 21
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
478	Trevanion, Stevens	Mar. 7
699	Mountain Laurel	Mar. 21
332	Sea Bird—Finlay Scott & Co.	Mar. 18
19	Rokeby, Hall	Mar. 21
851	Othsana	Mar. 15
1056	Water Witch	Mar. 18
1243	Mary Stenhouse,	Mar. 28
1951	Accrington	Apr. 2
1583	Stockbridge	Apr. 2
1278	Janet Cowan	Apr. 4
1636	Melbourne	Apr. 2
1994	Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.	Apr. 16
1110	Cordora (s),	Apr. 11
	FROM CLYDE.	
941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
1199	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
709	Fitzshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 9
1199	City of Venice, Soden—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 27
1409	Lady Burn, Laing	Dec. 17
	Glasgow Lloyd (Queenstown Feb. 17)	Jan. 13
989	City of Shanghai, Crockett—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 14
799	City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 15
	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Mar. 18
	FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.	
1890	Nyanza (s), Glover	Mar. 18
	FROM GOPAULPORE.	
315	British Queen, Wiggins—Blay & Mackintosh	Mar. 8
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
	Landsborough	Dec. 15
	FROM SHIELDS.	
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Innisfallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5
	Flora	Dec. 20
	FROM BANGKOK.	
540	Hers, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 10
950	Octavia	Oct. 11
	FROM RANGOON	
594	Chalmers, Helps	Mar. 23
589	Winslow, Talliore	Mar. 25
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
1150	Asiatic, Andrews	Feb. 23
	FROM MAURITIUS.	
178	Britain's Pride	Feb. 19
	FROM BOSTON	
845	Mindoro, Allen—Tudor Co.	Nov. 13
1116	Premier, Sweetser—Fanbain & Co.	Dec. 1
1215	Wm. Woodbury, McLellah—Tudor Co.	Jan. 2
	FROM BORDEAUX	
	Cannanore, Patrorilleau	Mar.

NOTICES.

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(FOR LADIES)

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,
bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BAGHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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1	do.	1/11	1/8 "
On demand		1/11	1/16 "
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JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather lose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, and Fittings complete.

One Steam Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend Gauge to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Flyings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 23 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Block, Chain, Duplex Pinches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made).

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.
W. NICOL & Co.
18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

Just Landed ex Kemgon

A very handsome English-built waggonette by Ness of Liverpool.
A ditto ditto travelling phaeton by ditto.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto.

Also,

Two nearly new English-built light park phaetons.
Two ditto ditto four-seated Brougnams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glass on front by Ness Brothers, London.

A new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

2 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400 each.

Just Landed.

3 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and dark green and lining to match.

3 ditto very handsome and light Buggies with shifting bodies.
2 ditto ditto dog-carts with ditto.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand English-built miniature brougham in excellent order.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.
A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.
A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shafts by Ness.
A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.
A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light carriole, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
11th April 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet, perfectly painless powers.

FOR SALE.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by 17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per Steamer NIGER—
300 Sets of Addis's Patent WHEELS, to suit every description of Vehicle. Early application to be made to
Tanna Iron Works, 19th April 1870. F. KLINGELHOEFER, Agent.

FOR SALE, just imported per s. s. RIGA—
Fine York Ham.
" Cheddar Cheese.
" Bacon.
" Butter in Jar of 20 lbs. each.
Will be sold at moderate price at HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash's.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S,
Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot	Mango Chutney.
Mango do 2 do	Bengal do
Roselle do 2 do	Lucknow do
Mango Marmalade do	Madras do
Mango Fruit	Cashmere do
Ripe Mango	Curry Powder
Pineapple for Dessert	Madras Powder
Mango Pickle	Curry Paste
Lime Pickle	Mulligatawny Paste
Cashmere Pickle	Tapp Sauce
	Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.
Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JUST IMPORTED, ex GALATEA, a Fresh Batch of CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to inform his patrons and the public the receipt of an Invoice of Children's double, single, and four-seated Perambulators with Hoods, they are neatly finished and of varied to prices.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
A handsome stylish English built new Buggy, by Bennett and Botwood, of Ipswich.

THE PROPERTY OF AN OFFICER.
An English-built Buggy on C. Spring by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with a black Australian horse, 7 off, believed to be sound, with a set best English harness, to be seen a day's before notice.

THE PROPERTY OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN PROCEEDED TO EUROPE.
A strong serviceable second-hand plated mounted double Harness.
A second-hand serviceable Cab Pheaton for four, by Startin and Mackenzie, of London.
A new two-wheeled Bycicle.
A few second-hand serviceable Broughams, &c., &c., &c.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT CARBOLIC ACID
DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
POWDER, in bags of 28 or 56 lbs. each, per cwt..	11 0	13 0
Ditto, in casks of 200 lbs. each	21 8	24 0
TIN DREDGERS, for use of above to contain 1 lb.	1 0	1 4
POWDER, in bottles with metal dredger tops, "	0 10	0 12
Ditto, in packets of 1 lb. "	0 4	0 5
Ditto, in packets of 4 lbs. "	0 12	1 0
Ditto, in ships' chest of 1 cwt. "	25 0	28 0
Ditto, " " ½ "	13 0	15 0
Ditto, " " ¼ "	7 0	8 0
FLUID, for dilution with water to use where the Powder is inapplicable; qrt. bottles each	0 14	1 0
Ditto, ditto per dozen	8 8	10 8
Ditto, in jars (extra) per gallon	4 0	4 12
CARBOLIC ACID; dark, for sewage purposes (vessels extra) per gallon	2 0	2 8
Ditto; No 4, white "	5 0	6 0
CARBOLIC (Soft) SOAP, for cleansing and disinfecting hospital and barrack floors, beds and linen, washing dogs, and destruction of parasitic insects; Canisters of 5 lbs.	2 4	2 8
CARBOLIC BATH SOAP, an excellent and perfectly safe preventive of Prickly heat and skin disorders of similar character; tins of 2 lbs. each	1 12	2 0
CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP, tablets	0 6	0 8
Ditto, ditto box of 3 tablets "	0 0	1 4
FUMIGATING SALTS, per packet	0 10	0 12
FUMIGATORS for use of same	1 0	1 4
APPARATUS for preparing disinfecting fluid for sewage purposes, suitable for Towns and Cantonments each	68 0	75